

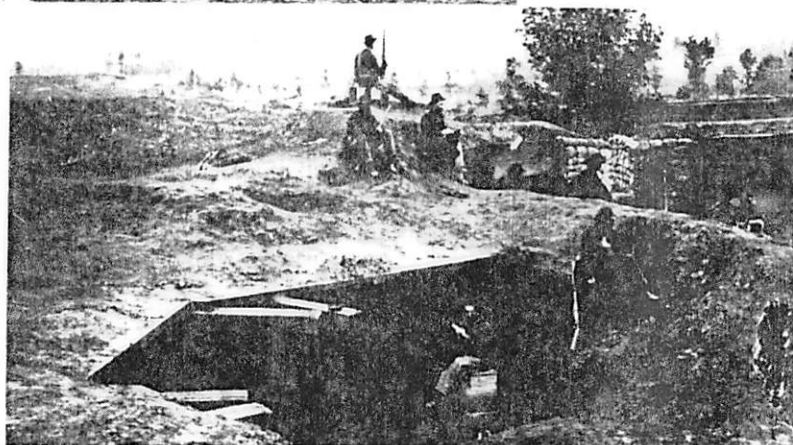


**Winter Camp** for Union soldiers provided few comforts. The men lived in crude huts and lined up outdoors for their food. Covered wagons, shown in the distance, carried food and supplies to the armies.

Etching (1876) based on a drawing (1864) by Edwin Forbes; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., J. Pierpont Morgan Collection.

## AT THE FRONT

**Bomb Shelters** protected picket posts near Atlanta. This one, built by Confederates, was later occupied by Union forces. The Civil War was the first to make wide use of dugouts and trench systems.



Library of Congress

through the Confederate lines to Marietta, Ga., where they captured a railroad engine, the *General*. They ran it northward toward Chattanooga, Tenn., destroying telegraph communications as they went. But Confederate troops in another engine, the *Texas*, pursued the *General* and caught it after an exciting chase. The Confederacy hanged Andrews and seven of his men.

Two famous Confederate generals, Nathan Bedford Forrest and John Hunt Morgan, led many cavalry raids into Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and neighboring states. Forrest's men galloped as far north as Paducah, Ky., destroying Union supplies and communication lines. "Morgan's Raiders" made an even more spectacular dash into Ohio in July, 1863. They destroyed property worth \$500,000 before they were captured shortly afterward. Morgan escaped in November, but was killed a year later in Tennessee.

**Perryville.** After Corinth fell to Union forces, Halleck went to Washington to act as Lincoln's military adviser. Before he left, he assigned to Grant, the best Union general yet to appear, the inactive job of guarding communications along the Mississippi River. Halleck ordered Buell, who had yet to prove himself, to capture Chattanooga. Before Buell could advance, General Braxton Bragg, the Confederate commander in Tennessee, suddenly invaded Kentucky. He wanted to

draw the Northerners out of Tennessee. Buell raced to meet him, and the two armies met on October 8 in the Battle of Perryville. The result was indecisive, but Bragg retreated to Murfreesboro, Tenn.

**Murfreesboro, or Stones River.** Lincoln felt that Buell was too cautious, and replaced him with General William S. Rosecrans. Rosecrans advanced south from Nashville toward Bragg's army at Murfreesboro. A hard-fought battle dragged on from Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863. Bragg retreated after losing 9,000 men. The battle brought into prominence a Union leader who later gained fame—General Philip H. Sheridan.

**Vicksburg.** In the winter of 1862-1863, Grant proposed to capture Vicksburg, the key city that guarded the Mississippi River between Memphis and New Orleans. At first, Grant tried to take Vicksburg from above, with naval support from Captain David D. Porter. But the ground north of Vicksburg was low and marshy, and the army bogged down. Grant's army tried several times to approach the city. Engineers even tried to dig a canal to divert the waters of the Mississippi so that troops moving down the river could bypass the city.

In April, 1863, Grant launched a new plan. Union gunboats and supply ships slipped past the Confederate batteries in the dead of night, and established a base on the river below the city. The army then marched